

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter presents the aspects of the research methodology, which are set to analyze the data. These aspects are research design, research subject, data collection, and data analysis

#### **3.1. Research Design**

Research design refers to the outline of how the research would take place. In addition, Denzin and Lincoln (cited in Creswell, 2013) define research design as the strategies of inquiry. There are three kinds of research approaches which used to decide the research design: qualitative research, quantitative research, and mixed methods research. Considering that this study concerns on error analysis, the researcher applies a mixed methods research. Thus, the researcher involved both qualitative and quantitative research in this study.

Creswell (2013) defines mixed methods research as the combination of quantitative and qualitative research in a research study. Furthermore, the researcher conducted a quantitative research first to analyze the result of the study. Then, the researcher explained the data in detail with qualitative research. In other words, the researcher used explanatory sequential mixed methods in this study.

#### **3.2. Research Subject**

Research subject is the research source in order to obtain information related to the study. The population of the study was the ninth-grade students of SMPN 2 Lawang. Furthermore, the researcher chose 50 writing products obtained

from the students of IX C and IX D class. The class of IX C and IX D could represent the entire ninth-grade students of SMPN 2 Lawang.

The researcher selected those subjects because the ninth-grade students of SMPN 2 Lawang had just been acquainted to recount text. In order to have an effective result, the error analysis should be done in the earliest stage of a particular knowledge. Thus, the error analysis would work in line with the theory of noticing hypothesis.

### **3.3. Data Collection**

Data collection comprises the methods and instruments and procedures involved in the study.

#### **3.3.1. Methods and Instruments**

In this study, the researcher used test as the method to collect the data.

##### **3.3.1.1. Test**

The researcher used researcher-made test which was adopted from the previous researcher. The previous researcher, Emmaryana, used free recount writing as the test to collect the data which conducted in 2010. The test focused on the students' writing skill (see Appendix I). Furthermore, the English teacher of SMPN 2 Lawang agreed that free recount writing is the most proper way to measure the students' understanding of the grammatical features in recount text. The students wrote their unforgettable moment that they ever experienced.

### 3.3.2. Procedures

The researcher followed the steps below to collect the data:

1. The researcher gave the test to the students of 9C and 9D at the time which was agreed by the teacher and the researcher.
2. The researcher gave 45 minutes to the students to write a recount text.
3. The researcher collected the students' recount text.

### 3.4. Data Analysis

The purpose of data analysis is to analyze and interpret the data into meaningful information. The steps to analyze the data are as follow:

1. The researcher identified the grammatical errors by having a correction to the students' recount text.
2. The researcher worked with his friend to correct the students' recount text in order to ensure the accuracy of the data analyzed.
3. The researcher classified the grammatical errors into six aspects: sentence pattern, tense, pronoun, preposition, punctuation, and spelling.
4. The researcher calculated the data by using the formula as follows:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

P = Percentage

F = Frequency of error occurred

N = Number of cases (total frequent / total individual)

5. The researcher analyzed the students' writing product to find the cause of errors made by the students to answer research question number two.

6. The researcher classified the causes of error based on Harmer's theory which comprised L1 interference and developmental error.
7. The researcher drew a conclusion from the result of the study.

